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Students of Bryn Mawr College

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The College News

VOL. XI. No. 11

BRYN MAWR, PA., WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1924

Price 10 Cents

CHINA GOVERNED BY MOST TALENTED GROUP

Students Take Active Hand In
Determining Foreign Policy
By Organized Campaign

EARNESTNESS MARKS WORK

Academic traditions have had a longer continuity in China than in any other country. Until very recently, students all over the Empire were using text-books and methods originating before the Christian Era. Her educational tradition is the glory of China. Long before Western nations had arrived at the most primitive stages of savage education, and before many of her Oriental neighbors had passed beyond the earlier stages of culture, China had a unified educational system which ran through carefully graduated stages, from the lowest primary schools to the famous civil service examinations. It was through this system that she carefully chose her statesmen, picking the best men of each region in local preliminary examinations, and making a further selection in the annual provincial tests. She determined the final choice in the triennial metropolitan examinations. By these means China had at once established equality of opportunity for all her sons, and an aristocracy of talent by which she was governed.

Salvation Only Through Education.

Within recent years the old system has been abolished. The formal civil service examinations ended in 1905, but education had maintained its honorable primacy in Chinese life. A modern system of education has been developed, with primary and secondary schools under local autonomy, normal schools and colleges for the training of

CONTINUED ON PAGE 3

FAITH WAS CHIEF CONCERN OF CHRIST'S MISSION

Dr. Coffin Explains Four Ways of Religious Expression

"We often think of Christ as preaching love above everything else," said Rev. Henry Sloane Coffin, Pastor of the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church, last Sunday in Chapel. "In reality, He preaches faith."

"Faith is the essence of religion," continued Dr. Coffin. "To be religious is to be connected with Someone; faith supplies this connection."

Dr. Coffin said that faith showed itself in many different ways: through conscience, as in the case of Wilberforce, the English Liberator of the African slave, and Lord Ashley, who also strove to ameliorate social conditions; by power, as exemplified by Henry M. Stanley, explorer of Africa; by the insight of Lincoln; by the power to appreciate life as beautiful, and lastly by bigness. "It is not true," admitted Dr. Coffin, "that all religious people are possessed of big minds; but it is true that communion with God enlarges us."

"Faith is hard to 'poo-poo' away," continued Dr. Coffin. He explained that the discovery of God resembles the discovery of the planet Neptune, located by scientists before it was actually seen. We feel He is there, but we do not know it until circumstances make us cry out, "O my God!"

"But God is not remote," assured Dr. Coffin. "Faith renders Him available." The paths of living without Him, simply because we do not stretch upward and make connections!

STOKES BREAKS ONE COLLEGE RECORD: ESTABLISHES ANOTHER

Victory in Relay, 68 Foot Front and 120 Foot Front Gives 1927 Victory

First place in last Friday's swimming meet, the second of the season, went to 1927, which scored 26 points. 1926 came second with 24 points, 1928 third with 12, and 1925 fourth with 9.

The 68-ft. front swim was won by Helen Stokes, '27, whose score of 12.4 seconds breaks by six-tenths of a second the college record established by K. Woodward, '21. E. Harris, '26, was next, with 13.2 seconds. B. Stewart, '28, won the 68-ft. back race in 17.1 seconds.

A record for the 120-ft. front race was made by H. Stokes, '27, in 26.2 seconds, while E. Harris, '26, followed with 26.4 seconds.

In diving, F. Green, '26, placed first with a total of 60.9 points, while F. Jay, '26, came next with 60.1. The plunge was won by L. Barber, '25, with a distance of 57 feet 9 inches. The relay went to 1927 with a score of 62.1 seconds.

On the second teams, 1925 had 16 points; 1926, 9, and 1927 and 1928 tied for third with 4 points. Victory in the 68-ft. front and the 120-ft. front went to S. Anderson, '25, with scores respectively of 15 and 30 seconds, while R. Tatnall, '26, won the diving.

COMMERCIALISM IS NOW GREATEST TRAGEDY OF THEATRE

Mr. Middleton Believes Its Condition Essentially Healthy

"A play is like a baby," said Mr. George Middleton, speaking last Friday under the auspices of the Liberal Club on the practical aspects of modern drama, "and must be as carefully nurtured."

The prevalent idea that a play merely has to be written to be produced, and that a good play will succeed because of its merit, is ideal, he said, but not true. The hardest task for the playwright is getting the play before the public. This is especially hard for an unknown playwright, because in the producing game a well-known name is a better bet than an untried author.

"The best way, though not the easiest," said Mr. Middleton, "is to read the play to a producer or a star." But he said that people frequently have to be "held" physically, as well as by the interest of the play, to make them listen.

Once the play is accepted for production it must be cast, and the playwrights usually write into the contract a clause giving them the right of supervision over casting. Most directors like to have the playwrights at rehearsal.

"Playwrights do not find the star system the unmitigated curse which it is sometimes painted," Mr. Middleton said in answer to a question. "The flaming personality of such a star as Ethel Barrymore may be a great help to the author in making his play a popular success."

In conclusion, Mr. Middleton said, "In spite of the inroads which the movies and the radio have made upon it, the American theatre is in an extremely healthy condition. But the danger which threatens is commercialization, both in the operation of theatres as real estate investments, and the rapidly-mounting demands of producers and owners for quick returns on their money."

SENIORS GIVE RECEPTION AND SKIT TO FRESHMEN

Interlude Flavored With Familiar Figures From Court of St. James

The family life of the Windsors was made glaringly public last Saturday night through the indiscretions of the Senior Class in giving a skit entitled "Hey Day at the Court of St. James."

Nothing was hidden, nothing left unmentioned. The distressingly plebeian passion of King George the Fifth for cross-word puzzles was exposed by his poplin-clad spouse, while Constance, Countess of Periods, gave the Prince of Wales his daily fall from the horse and the Lord High Elocutioner, ardent champion of monarchy and the vitiated vowel, the former doing a creditable rendering of "The Skylark," put Lucy, Duchess of Wordswords, and Mees Georgiana de Risquay through articulatory gymnastics.

Fearfully realistic were the Representatives of the Press, inky and bisterous and introduced by Horace, Master of Harmonies, and the susceptible heart of "Davy" was visibly lost to the dainty blue Miss Octavia Viginti.

After this delightful interlude which ended with the traditional ensemble, general dancing and supper followed.

NORMAN THOMAS TO LEAD INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE

Program Planned for Meeting to Stress Collegiate Thought

A student conference to discuss economic and industrial questions will be held on December twenty-ninth and thirtieth in New York under the leadership of Norman Thomas.

"What are our collegians thinking?" will be the first subject for discussion on Monday morning, December twenty-ninth. Delegates from various Eastern colleges represented will report and, in addition to the students, officers of the League for Industrial Democracy who have been visiting colleges in all parts of the country will report the conclusion they have reached.

Mr. John Brophy, President of District Number two, United Mine Workers of America, will speak on the subject: "What can I do in nationalization?" following, Norman Thomas will speak on "What can I do in politics?" Mrs. Harriot Stanton Blatch, one of the leaders of Women Suffrage in the United States, will be chairman of the meeting.

A pleasant interlude will be afforded by a supper to the delegates Monday evening in the home of Norman Thomas. The conference will be in full session again at a big mass meeting in Cooper Union.

Brigadier General Thompson, of the British Labor Party, formerly Secretary of State for Air in the British Labor Cabinet, will speak on "Why I joined the Labor Party." By the courtesy of the Foreign Policy Association, which is arranging this meeting, the League delegates will receive free tickets.

The discussion on "Toward Economic Freedom in America" will be continued. Roger N. Baldwin, Director of the American Civil Liberties Union, will speak on "What Can I Do in Civil Liberty?" and Mr. A. J. Muste, of Brook-

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FESTIVITIES IN HALLS FRIDAY BEFORE HOLIDAYS

Choir in Caps and Gowns Will Sing
Christmas Carols on Campus
While Pembroke Dances

RETURN TO MEDIAEVAL SPIRIT

Christmas revelry will fill the halls on Friday night, December 19. The parties planned differ greatly; you may wonder if each is typical of its hall. Radnor does not concern itself with atmosphere; its program is merely a banquet and a skit by every class but the Seniors. Denbigh and Rockefeller will return to the Middle Ages with a Lord and Lady of the Manor leading their festive courts. Denbigh also gives a skit, while Rockefeller tries to capture the elusive "mediaeval spirit" in a pageant of knights and ladies, scholars and court attendants. More frivolous Merion will express its twentieth spirit in a tea dance. After dinner the Freshmen of Pembroke will give an entertainment to the rest of the college in the Pembroke dining room, which will be followed by dancing.

Outside this warm merriment the choir will show perhaps the truest Christmas spirit, going from house to house on the campus and singing carols, no matter how cold and sharp the wind. About midnight they will return to Pembroke arch and sing as the dancers are leaving.

Clearly the Christmas tendencies of the campus are mediaeval, as last spring they were Elizabethan. If the large scale production were not lacking, too, you might expect to find an authentic Christmas scene with an ox, an ass, and a flock of sheep on the campus, and insurance for a night of stars and snow. The Middle Ages are more simple.

CONCERT PROFITS GO TO MUSIC DEPARTMENT

Sale of Boxes for Series in Hands of New York Committee.

The New York Committee of the Department of Music at Bryn Mawr College, of which Mrs. William C. Dickerman is chairman, and whose magnificent work has made possible the Department of Music at Bryn Mawr College because it has every year raised the money to run the department, has taken over the sale of the boxes at ten subscription concerts which the Wolfsohn Musical Bureau has announced. Those still to be given are:

Moriz Rosenthal—Box \$30, seat \$3.75.

Sunday afternoon, January 4.

London String Quartet—Box \$40, seat \$5.

Saturday afternoon, February 7.

Cecelia Hansen—Box \$30, seat \$3.75.

Russian Violinist, Sunday afternoon,

March 1.

Maria Ivogun—Box \$30, seat \$3.75.

Hungarian Coloratura, Saturday,

March 7 (afternoon).

Josef Hofmann—Box \$40, seat \$3.75.

Saturday afternoon, March 28.

The committee would appreciate tremendously any assistance from the undergraduates who are in New York at the time of these concerts by buying seats or boxes for the concerts. The profits which are very high on the sale of the boxes go to the expenses of the Music Department this year at Bryn Mawr.

Further information may be obtained from Mrs. William C. Dickerman, 6 East 79th street, New York City.

The Collegé News

[Founded in 1914.]

Published weekly during the college year in the interest of Bryn Mawr College

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VARSITY DRAMATICS

According to the article in last week's NEWS, the artistic and practical aspects of the proposed Varsity dramatics are sufficient to prove their superiority over class plays. The supporters of the older custom have some arguments in their favor, however. Class plays, they say, give more people a chance to receive valuable training, they make for class unity, and they form pleasant social functions. The last two ends may be achieved in other ways, but the first point is worthy of consideration.

And yet, class plays can only make a small contribution to the training of mediocre and inferior actors, whereas Varsity plays would give talented students ample opportunity to develop their dramatic gifts. "You cannot make a silk purse out of a sow's ear." Varsity dramatics, moreover, may even mean opportunity for more people, since the plays will not be chosen with reference to the ability—or lack of it—of a particular class. At present a girl with a gift for a fantastic or romantic part finds no place when her class performs only farcical comedy.

After all, we must choose between the greater artistic merit and economy of Varsity plays and the older system with its smaller aesthetic value, narrower scope and—perhaps—larger number of participants. The COLLEGE NEWS casts its vote for Varsity Dramatics.

"NOW IT CAN BE TOLD"

Samuel Gompers, Head of the American Federation of Labor, died last week. For about forty years Mr. Gompers has apparently been the ruling power of the Federation, the policies of which have been held conservative by many. It will be interesting to watch and solve the vexing question that has been so much mooted: has the opinion of Labor actually been as conservative as the principles of the Federation have led us to believe, or did Mr. Gompers' dominant personality succeed in placing his ideas into the mouths of Labor, unknowing, unconvinced but trusting?

WHY GO IN FOR POLITICS?

Why go in for politics, indeed?

If you are unprincipled, you must eventually suffer; if you have principles you'll suffer constantly. Do your best and you're only doing what's expected of you; make one mistake and it will be thrown at you for years. Recognition is slow, returns are slower still.

Faced by such a prospect it is no wonder that educated, able men turn away time and again. It takes more than average energy and vision to slave through a grilling quarter of a century to gain an end, which must be uncertain to the last.

This state of affairs is not inevitable; in fact, there is beginning now a crusade against this kind of politics. And the least anyone can do is to watch the crusaders and cheer them heartily when one can.

OBITUARY NOTICE

"Romance is dead!" Again? How often she is the cause of lamentation and funeral games! You may well long for an invitation to the funeral; people you haven't seen in years will be there; Cinderella arriving after midnight, Bluebeard frowning over a uniform divorce law, Jack with his Beanstalk joining the Farmer-Labor Party. Knights errant will pause in the chase for ogres, even leaving maidens alone to guard their chastity, while they pay a last homage to Romance. Bent, old alchemists with gold teeth, sailors with parrots on their shoulders and monkeys in their pockets, stopping for a moment in the long voyage to far horizons. These will gaze wonderingly at the great company and the endless flowers from famous people. Don

Quixote sent those lilies (he is devoted to Chivalry who was once in business with Romance). The white roses are from Roland and Oliver, the crimson from Isolde. She and Tristan disappeared after the first hymn. There is Lancelot in a corner looking rather tired, but listening to the elegy that Cyrañe de Bergerac is reading. Cyrano wears a black plume today instead of a white one. That disturbance outside is Wotan and his family: "This hurts me more than it hurts you," he scolds to Brunnhilde. She pays no attention; she is looking for Siegfried, always a little late. Madame de Pompadour is here and Cleopatra, and a young dark-haired woman whom most people do not, or will not, recognize. She sent those yellow iris with a card saying "Shelmerdene." She opens a pink leather case and lights a cigarette; but she seems really sorry about Romance and keeps aloof from the long-tongued group of speculators making intricate calculations on the will. How much did poor Romance leave. Quida and Ethel M. Dell ask each other. They will only stop talking when the wake begins; then heads will come close together as Boccaccio tells some of his best stories, about the man who hid in a clothes basket and the one who rode a bicycle.

But Romance—you can hardly imagine her coldly wrapped in a winding-sheet. They said she was gone when the last pirate was hanged, or years before when Noah forgot to take two ogres into the Ark and the breed died out. Why sign her death-certificate? You can never be sure of Romance.

SCHEDULE AID TO LIVING GRACEFULLY AND EFFECTIVELY

"It is only by providing for the expected that one has a right to the unexpected" was the justification offered by E. Nelson, '27, in Vespers last Sunday for her plan for the good use of time, a way of living gracefully.

"I speak to you of one of the fine arts, which seems almost entirely neglected at college—the art of taking time. You see, my putting it that way, I indicate already a bias—what is more—a conviction—that for most of us, time is there to be taken. Of course, a statement so bold has to be modified at once—I don't mean I believe that time can be spent at will, but I think here it's sometimes squandered so wastefully that we have none left over for extras.

"Now for my part I think time is one of the most important things to have, because without it we can never convey a sense of the smooth order and harmony of existence, which is the basis of living gracefully. After all, unless one has some divine purpose, we're not apt to find anything better to do than living gracefully and effectively. Living 'effectively' is often enough and very well emphasized, but one doesn't seem to hear mentioned the art and grace of living—the organization of all values into a harmonious whole. This it seems to me fundamentally encompasses two things—

Jean Loeb, '26, was managing editor for this issue.

doing what one is supposed to do, and having time to be one's self outside of the required activities.

"I don't mean of course that we should go into the desert and pray, but I do mean we should take thought of the things that are happening to us and of the people we're becoming, so that we shall be, not mere atoms slapped about by circumstance, but, in some wise, conscious individuals. This, you see, is where we need time—only a little time, but time subordinated to our purpose—created, as it were, for ourselves.

"One way that I suggest to the practical for taking time is by making each to ourselves a sort of pattern of our lives. Call it a schedule if you like—that conveys a rather narrow sense of what I mean. But above all don't bow down to your schedule and worship it, and exclude thereby all pleasant and irrelevant interludes. A schedule should be a means of living, not an end in itself.

"According to a quotation, 'Wisdom consists in knowing what to do next, and virtue in doing it'—measured by that standard of wisdom, it will be curious to see how many of us are wise or foolish virgins."

BOOK REVIEW

The Land of Youth; James Stephens; Macmillan; in the New Book Room.

This land lies by the path of vague and continuous crossings between Ireland and Fairyland. The tales of Maev, Queen of Connacht, link the country of mortals to the Kingdom of the Shi so subtly that one connects with one of the two, as the case may be, the reality or the unearthly glamor of the other.

It would seem that the passions of men and the passions of fairies are equally strong, while the latter are tinged with fatefulness, and that when these involve mortals their fulfillment may be swift and tempestuous or slow and persistent, but can have only one outcome. To follow the course of such fulfillments in these tales, which are of the poetry that James Stephens can spin from prose, is to pursue a journey among people and through lands the more bewitching that they are vivid and yet undefined.

NEWS FROM OTHER COLLEGES

Student Journalism in England.

The Varsity (University of Toronto) asked Gerald Sparrow, one of the members of the visiting debating team, for an article dealing with student journalism in Oxford and Cambridge.

Wrote Mr. Sparrow: "You ask me, sir, for my impressions of University journalism in England. I pause to invent those impressions.

"Now undergraduates in England are divisible into four divisions:

1. Hearty men who row and excel in athletics.
2. Lugubrious men who are learned and excel in exams.
3. Ordinary men.
4. And journalists.

"Now the undergraduates who run the weekly papers—there are no dailies—are, again, either (a) Aesthetes, who write the reviews who fill in the intervening spaces, and editorials, and (b) Funny Men.

"The papers at Oxford and Cambridge—for there are many and all are in private hands—have nothing to do with the authorities, but are private enterprises. At each University there are two stable journals—one representing University thought and another Varsity thoughtfulness.

"At Cambridge *The Review* is the organ of Orthodoxy and *The Granta* the Home of Heresy.

"The Oxford and Cambridge press is a sensitive machine of public opinion and affords pleasure to those who write—and even to those who read."—*The New Student*.

New and Perfect Language Found.

A new universal language, Ido, which he terms "the most perfect language in

existence," is being advocated by the Rev. F. L. Odenbach, seismograph observer of John Carroll University in Cleveland, Ohio.

Speaking recently of Ido, Father Odenbach said: "The telephone and radio have brought the peoples of this earth within speaking distance, but the scenes enacted are suggestive of what must have happened at the Tower of Babel. The remedy, however, is in Ido, a language which may be learned at home in a few months. The salient features of this new and perfect vehicle of thought follow: The alphabet is the English one, with a single sound for each letter; the spelling is absolutely phonetic; every word has but one invariable meaning.

"The accent is governed by a single rule: The infinitive form has the accent on the last syllable; all other words of more than one syllable on the last but one.

"There are but 20 grammatical endings to be learned by heart. All nouns end in 'O,' all adjectives in 'A,' and all adverbs in 'E,' the rest are used for the conjugation of the verb.

"A dictionary of 10,000 roots, with about 75 suffixes, forms the material of this auxiliary language. The Ido dictionary thus puts at our disposal some 30,000 words, twice as many as Shakespeare used.

"Since the roots were all chosen from the living cultured languages, Americans and the English will recognize 70 per cent. of the words, at first sight; the Germans 61 per cent., the French 91 per cent., and Spaniards 79 per cent. There are no exceptions in its grammar."—*Vassar Miscellany News*.

Methods of Presenting Student Government.

The representative from Converse outlined the method practiced at her college. There the students receive a week of training by the faculty and Student Government, covering the principles of the art of studying, the meaning of the Honor System and the relation of Students to students. At the end of the time each freshman is obliged to describe her conception of Student Government. Those few who appear to have no understanding of it are placed in discussion groups. Syracuse and Wheaton give examinations to the freshmen on their handbooks.

M. PLASSE SAYS AQUATINTING RESEMBLES ETCHING

M. Georges Plasse, in his talk on "L'Emploi de l'Eau Forte en Couleurs dans l'Aquatinte," at the reception of the French Club in Rockefeller Hall last Wednesday afternoon, explained that the process of aquatints, though more complicated and tedious, resembled that of etching.

Instead of lines, myriads of tiny holes are marked in the copper plate. The plate is then given many baths in a solution of acid—one or more for each shade and color in the finished aquatint. M. Plasse said that some of his pictures had as many as twenty acid baths. The fact that the copper plate varies with weather conditions adds to the difficulty of the process, which has been but lately discovered. Several exhibitions have already been held—one in Paris when General Pershing and his staff were there.

Errata

The NEWS wishes to correct a mistake in the article entitled "Support of Music Department favored by Alumnae Council" published in the issue of December 3. The sum of three thousand dollars was set by the Committee for the Endowment of the Music Department and not by the council, as stated.

Due to a printer's error the full program of the Music Department concert was not given in last week's NEWS. In addition to the compositions mentioned, Tchaikowsky's trio for piano, violin and cello "To the memory of a great artist" was also played.

STUDENT LIFE IN CHINA IN THE LAST FIVE YEARS

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1

teachers under both provincial and national auspices, and crowned by a group of great universities, which are overflowing with students. The Chinese realize that their salvation must come through education, and every intelligent citizen is devoting himself or herself, in some way, to service in meeting the educational needs of the nation, the magnitude of which may be felt when one considers that while eighty millions (the normal one-fifth of her population of the school age) ought to be in school, there are, at present, only four million students in China. Mindful of the ancient heritage and the hoary traditions of her past educational life, and realizing the vigor with which traditions usually maintain themselves in the field of education, one would expect Chinese student life to be marked by sober submission to authority and precedent. Quite the contrary, however, is found in the record of the last five years of student life in China. Traditions have been upset, the universities have become the centres for the most progressive intellectual life in the country, and students have taken upon themselves the most vigorous sort of "direct action" upon national and even international affairs.

Students Protest Against Foreign Policy.

On a June Sunday in 1919, the newly-elected President of Peking University (Yenching Ta Hsueh), John Leighton Stuart, was to deliver his first baccalaureate sermon before the student body of that University, but the address of the day had to be modified because of the fact that practically all of the students at the University were in jail. While the President-elect was presenting to the regular church audience of the Asbury Methodist Church, Peking, his conception of what a university ought to be which was situated in the political and intellectual capital of one-quarter of the human race, the arrested students who were confined in the outyards of the Law School of the National University of Peking, where they had been detained for two nights, were negotiating with the government police authorities for a respectable release.

What was the cause of all this commotion? Why such a condition? Recall events of the spring of 1919. A great gathering of the nations was being held in Paris. The greatest statesmen of the world's nations had gathered, in an endeavor to adjust world politics to a peace basis following the European war. Among the problems involved in the discussions at Paris were those relating to Japanese control of the Chinese Province of Shantung, which she had secured by her victory over the Germans at Tsingtau. Secret treaties between Great Britain, France, Italy and Japan made it impossible to secure direct and immediate restoration of this province to China. Shantung was the province in which her Holy Sage Confucius was born; it represented her Holy Land. At the same time, there was in control of the Peking Government a group of men who were so distinctly pro-Japanese in their attitudes that they were offering the great natural resources of their country, in the form of concessions to Japan, as security for loans from which they profited personally much more than did the nation whose interests they were appointed to guard.

Attempt to Prevent Nishihara Loans.

In spite of the general understanding on the part of the press and public of what was going on, both in Peking and at Paris, no group of people in Chinese life had been able to give effective expression to their protest against the unrighteousness that was being done to China in the Paris decisions and in the Nishihara loans negotiated in Peking. To what source could the bewildered Chinese people look for help in this crisis? Who could lead them to express themselves in earnest protest against the machinations of enemies, both within and without?

Ordinarily, one does not expect the students of a country to take active and direct interest in her foreign policies to the extent of, themselves, undertaking to dictate her diplomacy, but in May of 1919 the Chinese

students of Peking, realizing that an effective protest would be given by no other group, undertook to save their country from an ignominious yielding to the schemes of her enemies by manifesting their vigorous hostility to the Anfu Party in Peking; and by a determined effort to rouse enough public opinion to prevent the Chinese delegates at Paris from putting their signatures to the document which the Allies were negotiating with the Teutonic people.

Procession Wrecked Traitor's House.

On May 4th, the students of the city organized a great procession of protest. Blocked in their desire to parade Legation Street, where the Legations of the great powers are located in order to voice their protests before the representatives of the peoples of the rest of the world, they turned their attention to the home of Tsao Ju Lin, the arch traitor in the pro-Japanese group of officials in control at Peking. They broke into his residence, drove him out, and burned a part of it. Before the excitement of the afternoon had ended, thirty-one students had been arrested.

At once the authorities of the institutions represented by the arrested students organized an association of Peking teachers and University officers, and made every effort to secure the release of the students. Unable to accomplish this, and also unable to control further anti-governmental activities on the part of his own students, Chancellor Ts'ai Yuan Pei, of the National University of Peking, leader of the Teachers' Association, resigned. This university, with its student body of 3000, is the largest single group among the Peking students, and was the ringleader in the entire movement. A student strike was established and the 14,000 students in the high schools, colleges and universities of Peking refused to attend classes until their imprisoned fellow-students had been released and the Chancellor had been restored to his office. This strike was not called against their teachers, who were, for the most part, in thorough sympathy with the student movement, but was called in order to bring their protest against the government vividly to the public attention. Letting Campaign Convinces Country.

Thus began the noted student movement in China. Messengers were sent at once by the Peking students to important educational centres throughout China. Within a fortnight a National Student Association had been organized, strikes and parades were called protesting against the Anfu Party and the Paris decisions, and expressing sympathy with the imprisoned students in Peking. A set of demands was drawn up, calling for the dismissal by the Government of all pro-Japanese members of the Cabinet, the reinstatement of Chancellor Tsai, and a refusal to accept the Paris decision with reference to Shantung.

With great energy and skill, student bodies throughout China arranged a lecturing campaign to reach the common folk with the facts regarding Japanese intrigue against China. An appeal was made for a boycott of Japanese goods. The co-operation of the Chambers of Commerce through the country was secured, and thus the boycott was effective for several months.

Wholesale Arrests of Agitators.

The Government attempted to suppress the movement by force, and ordered the Peking police to arrest all student lecturers. The student leaders realized the opportunity which this gave them for embarrassing the Government, since the latter would be unable to incarcerate the entire student body of Peking. It was therefore arranged that the entire student body of every institution should be organized in lecturing bands, to be sent out in relay formation. As soon as one band had violated the rules laid down by the police and were arrested, the next was to go out on the streets and lecture, and, in turn, suffer arrest. For fear that enough Peking students might not respond to the call, orders were sent to the neighboring cities of Tientsin and Paotifu for additional recruits as lecturers.

By the end of the day on which the police order for arresting lecturers was to go into effect, the police found themselves with several hundred students on their hands. The

jails were too small and, in order to meet the need, they seized the Law School of the National University and put the culprits into it, forcing them to sleep in the recitation rooms. Friends on the outside provided the imprisoned groups with such food as could be furnished over the wall. All the students of the city, including those of the Christian institutions, joined in the movement. Woman students encouraged their brothers and helped on the campaign by house-to-house visiting. All the students of Peking University (Yenching Ta Hsueh), the Christian university of the city, had shared in the lecturing band and three-quarters of its student body were found in the Law School jail at the hour when the President-elect appeared to make his address.

Government at Last Capitulates.

To complete this story one should add that the Government capitulated. The three pro-Japanese traitors were dismissed from office and the Chancellor was restored to his place, but the students refused to leave their "jail" until a delegation from the Chief of Police had "invited" them to leave, so that it happened, an hour or two later, on that same Sunday morning, that the incarcerated students returned to their respective universities with flying banners, parading through the streets to acquaint the public with the fact of their release and of their victory over the Government.

From this story you can imagine how interesting and exciting student life in China has been during the last five years. Fortunately, it was not long necessary that students should take the part of their elders in active interference in affairs of state. To them, however, should be given

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the credit for the Chinese refusal to sign the Versailles Treaty and the consequences which that refusal has led to since, among which must be included the Washington Arms Conference and the settlement of the Shantung question on such a basis as to restore that province to Chinese control.

After undertaking the salvation of the country in 1919, you can understand that the Chinese student was inclined to think rather well of himself and to be a little overbearing toward authorities, even those in his own academic circle. He had made it clear that the ultimate salvation of his nation depended on an educated people. The need of education, the need of the great mass of the Chinese people for education, was more keenly realized than ever before, and the sane and sober leaders of the student movement were able to make an effective appeal to their fellows for service in the cause of national education. The enthusiastic patriotism of 1919 and 1920 was directed toward the task of providing schools for those unable to enjoy education and its advantages. At the present time, practically every educational institution in Peking has "schools for the common folk," organized and taught by

CONTINUED ON PAGE 5.

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EDUCATION IN CHINA

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 3

the students of the institution, and paid for by funds which they, themselves, raised. By degrees, the students have come to realize that their best contribution toward developing their nation is to secure for themselves the best possible education. Thus the energies aroused by a political crisis are being turned into channels of service for the less fortunate, and in earnest application to their own studies.

Life in the Chinese College.

But what of the Chinese student in his more normal and regular life? His dormitories are courts, his room a simple one-story building, divided into sections of about ten feet by twelve for each room. Many Chinese students sleep on board beds, not because they have to, but because they prefer to. When it comes to dining facilities, the American student may well envy his Chinese fellow, as for four silver dollars per month (equivalent to two gold dollars) a poor student can find very satisfactory and nourishing food, while the student from wealthy homes does not pay more than six to eight silver dollars per month. In the large dining hall of a large Chinese university, you will find the students seated at tables about three feet square, three sides of which are for them to sit at, and the fourth side for service. Rice and wheat bread are the staples of each meal, which are served with pastry dishes of meat and vegetable soup.

A Westerner, on first seeing Chinese students at their meals, felt that the conditions were "awful," but upon inquiry, the diet, which seemed so little different from "slops" to him, actually showed, on the basis of scientific analysis, a proper proportion of the carbohydrates, fats and proteins which our new science of dietetics is prescribing for us now.

Practically all the interests represented in our American universities find expression in Chinese institutions. For example, in Peking there is a football league in which teams from five to eight institutions of college grade meet with each other and struggle for the championship of the city. In athletics, the champion institution is Tsing Hua College, known to Americans as the institution founded with the Boxer Indemnity, refunded by the United States to China. This college, equipped in a fine modern way, prepares its students for study in America, and is more of the character of an American institution than any other one in Peking. More typical of the Chinese Government schools are the National University, already mentioned, which is the largest and most progressive institution in China, and the Higher Normal College. The latter has an enviable record in athletics and is particularly famous for its basketball teams, which have successfully represented China in the biennial Far Eastern championship campaigns, and in which the Chinese compete with Japanese and Philippine students. In May of last year, an Oratorical Association took place in the great hall of the National University, in which these same institutions competed for a prize offered by Mr. Frederick W. Stevens, representative of the American group of Consortium, for the best oration dealing with China's problems and their solution. Probably the Chinese student is more earnest in his academic work and more active intellectually than the average American student.

These are stirring days in China, where a "new tide" or Renaissance movement has come to the front, and which gives promise of as tremendous a significance in the life of this great Oriental people, who comprise one-quarter of the human race, as the Renaissance and Reformation movements in Europe in the sixteenth

century. Many of the leaders in this "new tide" movement are young professors in the institutions of China. The National University has a larger group of them than any other. Their enthusiasm and eagerness for the recovery of China's heritage of culture, by means of scientific, historical and critical research, has been caught by many of their students. Associations among students have been formed for translating into Chinese the very latest literary and scientific works in the West. Such lecturers as Professor John Dewey, of Columbia University, and Professor Bertrand Russell, of Cambridge University (England), attracted enormous student audiences wherever they spoke in China. There is intellectual ferment in China, and promise of great fertility on the part of the present generation of students.

It behooves us of the West to be earnest in the use of our opportunities, and to take into our purview not only the student life of other nations, but the rich treasures of culture from which they draw inspiration. May we not believe that in the world just before us, the age to be lived by our student generations, there will no longer be efforts to establish or re-establish regional or national cultures, philosophies or religions, but, in their stead, a truly national civilization, to which each branch of the human race will make contribution out of its own treasures of tradition and experience, each group supplementing the others and, by mutual exchange, building up a world culture more comprehensive, more complete, and more perfect than anything that has yet been known?

(Copyright, 1924, C. S. Haight, Jr.)

GAIN IN POWER OF LEAGUE
DURING PAST YEARElection Returns in England Explained
by Mr. MacDonald

Speaking before the Foreign Policy Association on Saturday, December sixth, in New York, Mr. James G. MacDonald gave a brief summary of his personal impressions of present European conditions.

Dr. MacDonald has just returned from a three months' trip abroad. He spent some time in Germany, France, and the Balkan States, was in England during the recent elections, and was one of the few people to be in Geneva throughout the entire period the Protocol was under discussion.

"There were two reasons for the election returns, as I see it," said Mr. MacDonald, apropos of the new conservative government in England. "The suicidal movement of the Liberal party there has cast an immense number of votes into the other two parties, and certain weaknesses in the character of my namesake which have led him into serious tactical errors." It is the general feeling now that Labor is the only alternative to the Conservatives, and this will probably keep the new government in for three to five years, but, said Mr. MacDonald, "I do not think conservatism will prove synonymous with reaction. I believe that Baldwin comes nearer to La Follette in his attitude than to Mr. Coolidge, and that a conservative government will make real progress under his leadership.

"The League is not dead," he asserted in conclusion, "neither is it full-grown; it is beginning. I feel that this year it has dug its roots deeper and gained enormously in power. I am not a blind optimist; I do not ignore the Russian problem, the differences between the Christian and Moslem world, the still great differences between the Western powers and danger of sudden flareups, and yet I cannot and will not regard the League as hopeless."

CONFERENCE TO BE HELD

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1

wood College, will speak on "What Is Co-operation?"

Discussion of what students should do in the present crisis, led by a student, will be the program for Tuesday afternoon.

"The March of Imperialism" will be the subject for the dinner Tuesday evening, the final wind-up of the conference. Professor Edward Meade Earle, of Columbia University; Dr. Scott Nearing, author of "The American Empire;" Mr. Otto H. Kahn, banker and publicist, and Mr. Morris Hilquit, lawyer, Socialist and author, will speak. Tickets for this dinner are \$2.50.

"Any college or university student is welcome to attend sessions of this conference. Voting delegates are chosen by college groups affiliated with the L. I. D. on the basis of one delegate to each ten members."

Any student interested in going for the whole or for part of the time please hand in her name immediately to F. Briggs, Pembroke West.

NEWS IN BRIEF

1928 announces the election of M. Gray, captain of water polo; A. Talcott, member of the Christian Association Board; J. Young, member of Self-Government Association; B. Loines, member of Undergraduate Association Board. To the Undergraduate Committees, E. Jones, '28, has been elected a member of the Employment Bureau; L. M. Haley, '28, College Posters; A. Bruere, '28, Students' Building; F. Bethel, '28, Trophy; S. Brewster, '28, Ushering.

On the committee for Freshman show are A. Petrasch, chairman; A. Barbour, P. Miller, M. Adams and S. Brewster.

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This plan provides for the payment of a certain specified sum to the University at the end of 10 or 25 years, the members of the graduating class paying a nominal sum each year to create an endowment. In case of the death of a graduate before the endowment matures his full share is paid into the fund.

Every student is given a chance to put his John Hancock on the dotted line and become a contributing contributor to the future welfare of his Alma Mater. It has been successfully carried through in a number of cases, and it can be done with your institution.

The John Hancock organization will be glad to render any service it can to college classes and individuals; also to interest ambitious college men in life insurance work.

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LAWS RESTRICTING TEACHING AND ACTIVITIES INVESTIGATED

Civil Liberties Union Protests Against Interference

Interference by college authorities with the right of students to hear radical speakers will be fought by a national committee on American Freedom just organized by the American Civil Liberties Union.

Efforts to promote debates on free speech in colleges and high schools have been started by the American Civil Liberties Union in sending out circulars to over a thousand debating societies throughout the country offering the organization's help in preparing them. Specific subjects proposed for debate cover the Ku Klux Klan, the exclusion of aliens for their opinions, injunctions curbing rights during strikes, the abolition of laws punishing utterances, censorship on plays and moving pictures and freedom to meet without interference by public officials.

The committee is headed by Dr. Clarence R. Tufts Skinner, of Tufts College, Massachusetts, and includes among its members Paul Blanshard, New York; Prof. Felix Frankfurter, Cambridge; Rev. John Haynes Holmes, New York; Norman Thomas, New York; Prof. Thorstein Veblen, New York, and Prof. David Starr Jordan, Stanford University, and Prof. Vida D. Scudder, Wellesley.

The committee will not duplicate work done by other organizations, "primarily concerned with restrictions on classroom work teaching and discharge of teachers for their views." It will deal with "laws restricting teaching, such as those attempting to prohibit the teaching of evolution, of pacifism and of certain concepts of history; with college and school rules restricting student liberal and radical activities; and with interference with freedom of opinion of individual students and teachers outside the classroom."

IN PHILADELPHIA

Garrick—"Be Yourself."
Forrest—"Sally, Irene and Mary."
Lyric—"The Beggar on Horseback."
Walnut—"In the Next Room."
Shubert—"Charlot's Revue."
Broad—"The Haunted House," with Wallace Eddinger.
Chestnut—"The Dream Girl," with Fay Bainter.
Coming—"The Buccaneer," "Expressing Willie."

Movies.

Stanley—"Tongues of Flame."
Stanton—"Forbidden Paradise."
Aldine—"Ten Commandments."
Arcadia—"Find Your Man."
Globe—"Sahara."

Academy of Music.

On Friday, December 19, the Philadelphia Orchestra will play the following program:

Vaughn Williams ... Pastoral Symphony
Lalo—Concerto in D minor, for Violoncello and Orchestra ... Michel Penha
Saint-Saens—"Danse Macabre," Symphonic Poem.

CHILD LABOR AMENDMENT TO BE DISCUSSED

Dr. Dorothy Sells, Associate in Social Economy, will speak in chapel on Friday about the Child Labor Amendment. Dr. Sells is at present giving a course in the Labor Movement.

NEWS IN BRIEF

1928 has elected G. Leewitz apparatus captain and E. Tweddell member of the Bates House Committee, to succeed M. Talcott, resigned.

Newspaper clippings about the League of Nations will be posted on the Liberal Club bulletin board in Taylor Hall every week.

CALENDAR

Tuesday, December 16—Christmas meeting of German Conversation Club, in Denbigh at 8 P. M.

Thursday, December 18—Maids' party in gymnasium.

Friday, December 19—Dr. Dorothy Sells will speak on the Child Labor Movement in Chapel.

Friday, December 19—Christmas party and carols; 7:30 P. M., Professor Yuzuka Tsurumi will speak in Chapel under the auspices of the Liberal Club.

Saturday, December 20—Christmas vacation begins at 12:45.

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How can it be that Sidonie remains thus perennially young; sought for at every prom and house party; the delight of every hostess and guest; not of our generation and yet with us in everything? Every other debutante of her vintage is by now a more or less stayed matron. Her twin sister Coralie is the proud mother of two divorces. But Sidonie is with us still, unmarried by choice, charming and ever young. At the last house party, I asked her how she did it. She answered: "Joe, I have known you so long that I can be

frank. Youth, I have always believed, is a question of information rather than of income. So I try to keep abreast of everybody else, and perhaps a lap ahead, on the theatre, sports, literature, dancing—all the pleasant things that make proms and house parties worth while. That's why I am dated up a season in advance. And it's all so simple. Any girl could do it—even as dumb a cluck as Coralie. Any man could do it—even you, dear Joe. You only have to read Vanity Fair."

If it does this for Sidonie, what wouldn't it do for you?

Joe Gish

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VANITY FAIR

Dear Vanity Fair, Greenwich, Conn.:

Just being a Freshman, I haven't met Sidonie yet, though brother John knew her well. I am invited to the Lippincotts' next week end. She will be there. Here's TWO DOLLARS, for which send me TEN ISSUES of Vanity Fair.

Name, etc.

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